



# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 9th, 1901.

NUMBER 15

## WILSON, SONS & Co. (LIMITED)

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## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress,

Miss LAVONA GLENN,  
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,  
Botafogo.

## Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Alandrap Weinstein, whose address was given as at Rua Senador Das Passos No. 55 (sobrado).

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Subscription, 20s. per annum.

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## JOHN L. BISSET

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A large assortment of English novels, American and Tauchnitz Editions, constantly on hand.

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Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

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## BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL

RIO DE JANEIRO

In view of the National Census to be taken on the 1st March, instant, it is requested that particulars of all BRITISH SUBJECTS resident in this district be registered at this Consulate General on that date or as near thereto as possible.

All persons born within the limits of the United Kingdom and resident here on the date named are particularly desired to report.

C. S. RHINE

Acting Consul General.

**Insurance.****PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

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C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

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Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents

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No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.  
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund... 1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899... £14,409,089

Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis SIR HENRY NEVILL DRKING, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). C. RHIND, Acting Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Cransley &amp; Co., 35 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.,

Hotel Metropole,

British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo do Cattedo. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month.—Portuguese services: S.S. every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7-15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7-9 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Alinda 25, or Rua Comde de Baspandy 75.

M. DICKIE, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month.—Portuguese services: S.S. every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7-15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting and Bible study at 7-9 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Alinda 25, or Rua Comde de Baspandy 75.

M. DICKIE, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

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PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 2. English services at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7-9 p.m. Sundays. 7-9 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Alinda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 7. Open on all the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz, 13rd floor). W. J. LEXAY, Missioner. Gift of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. E. A. W. S. General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The shipments of wheat in bulk are increasing, as in 1900 out of 810,000 tons shipped from Rosario, Argentina, 215,000 tons were in bulk.

—We hear, says the *B. A. Standard*, of a failure of one of the oldest consignee firms in the business, a house of 40 years' standing. At one time they were 'barraqueros' and dealt largely in hides. We do not think that the liabilities are very heavy or that the failure will cause commotion, although it is another sign of the times.

—The past year was an unfortunate one for the British Hospital at Montevideo. There was a deficit of \$1,732 on the year's working. The receipts were \$8,297, or \$618 less than those of 1899, while the working expenses were \$10,030. There was a decrease of \$569 in patients' fees. The hospital received 186 patients during the year, or 50 less than in 1899. Of these 137 were cured, 35 benefited, 4 not benefited, 10 died and 12 were under treatment on December 31st.

—It is officially announced that, for the better internal service of the custom-house, the government has ordained that in future the present private deposits in barrancas may only be used for articles of construction, and that all other kind of merchandise at present in such deposits must be removed to the fiscal deposits. The customs authorities have been ordered to put this order into immediate effect. In future it will only be permitted to keep in the private deposits gross articles for building, such as timber, lime, etc.—*Montevideo Times*, March 30.—In Argentina the Methodist Episcopal Church has 20 congregations served by 17 pastors, with 12 church properties and 5 parsonages valued at \$281,790 gold. The members of these churches number some 2,686 adults, besides 2,635 children who are being trained in the day and Sunday schools. This church possesses a well-equipped printing office, and issues two periodicals weekly, one for adults, and one illustrated Sunday school paper. In Uruguay there are 8 congregations served by 6 pastors, with 4 church properties valued at \$17,750 gold. The membership is 866 adults and 902 children.—*Montevideo Times*, March 30.—The good people of Montevideo are wont to tell us that, whilst letters and telegrams are received, on this side of the River Plate, speaking of the plots and conspiracies, which are forever being made and incubated, there is no faith to be placed in them, and that either, for the most part, they are pure inventions of those who disseminate them, for private or political motives, or else it is that following a system for many years known in that republic, the authorities, themselves, invent these bigbears so as to establish a wholesome terror amongst those who might be inclined towards subversive action. The effect on the contrary is, however, of the most harmful kind and it only requires a moment's reflection to see that all hopes of honest enterprise and commercial plans thriving, are quite impossible to entertain, since no one wishes to invest capital in a country which is liable to periodical outbreaks of revolution and riot. The papers constantly allude to the imprisonment or arrest of military chiefs, and the Banda Oriental coasts of the river Uruguay, as well as those on the estuary of the Plate, are supposed to be the objects of the most careful vigilance, to take precautions against possible insurrections, which, however, do not occur so far. But like the cry of 'Wolf' in the story, if the alarm be too often repeated, it may bring about the very catastrophe it is supposed to herald, and the government only have itself to blame for its undignified and pusillanimous conduct.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 30.—Considerable excitement was caused, at the end of last week, by the connection of a well-known honorable name with some frauds, reported to have been discovered in the custom-house. It was soon found, however, that it was the employee of the respected firm that was alone responsible for the crime committed, which consisted in obtaining possession of goods through the ordinary custom-house processes, but without having paid the duties, and this was done by forging no less a name than that of the accountant to the documents against which the delivery of goods was made from the deposits of the custom-house. The custom-house despatcher collected the money from the various importing houses, for payment of duties on the goods, but appropriated same to his own use, and the houses receiving their packages were unequipped with the frauds they were innocently committing. Now that the guilty party has made a clean breast of his iniquity, the whole system has been discovered, and as it would have been so, in any case, at the end of the month, it points to a dangerous defect in the control over the delivery of the goods, which will need correction. The forging of the name of the custom-house accountant on the parcels which secured the delivery of the goods, did not provide the 'despachante' with a receipt for the duties paid, and even had he forged the latter a comparison with the books of the customs treasury would have established the fact of their falsity. It is said that a large part of the stolen money, amounting to some \$60,000, will be recovered from the dishonest employee, who, with an accomplice, has been put in prison and is awaiting trial.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 23.

—On Sunday was held the much anticipated meeting of the students with the object of organising a protest against the measures of the minister of public instruction in the matter of the secondary education. There are conflicting accounts as to the success of the meeting, for according to one newspaper it was all that could be desired, and the versions of others appear to be to the effect that it was a failure. But whichever account be right there seems to be the general opinion that schoolboys ought to be kept in their proper sphere and not meddle with matters in which their elders alone should have interference. We are aware that in the opinion of many, we hold heretical ideas in this regard, but we must nevertheless persist in our heresies. It is, for us, almost a melancholy reflection that in this country there are no boys, properly so called. From babies they grow up to be men, entirely ignoring the intermediate stage, and we think it is very bad for them, a process which is distinctly injurious to the race, and productive of an immense amount of harm in the future of the growing Argentine youth. 'Comparisons are odorous,' as Dogberry remarked, and yet the temptation to resort to them is sometimes irresistible. We cannot, for example, picture to ourselves a group of English schoolboys of varying ages, say from twelve to eighteen, assuming the attitude, under similar circumstances, of the Argentine students on this occasion, the reason of it being, of course, that the discipline in which, for the most part, they have been reared, would teach them not to meddle with the concerns of their elders, their inclinations backing them up, too, in not attaching overmuch importance, at that age, to matters they feel incompetent to decide upon. The speeches on Sunday, as samples of frothy bombast, were not bad, and the allusions to their own modest intellectuality, and the means of obtaining it, were not uninteresting, and supposed to be regarding their present action with benevolent aspect, excruciatingly funny, for we can hardly take them seriously. One budding orator explained how much nobler it was to look on, and see the imported European delving the soil, encouraging in this way the honest industry of inferior races, than themselves to take the spade in hand, to the detriment of their intellectuality. And yet there may be as much, or more, intelligent progress of the mind derivable from books as from higher studies, which lead to no good practical results, and often to the objectionable one of recruiting the ranks of the too numerous political agitators, or undignified hunters of places under government.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 23.

**THE BACTERIA CRAZE.**

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* gives the following amusing experience of a man who apparently has no fears of bacteria:

"I have a son who is taking a medical course at Tulane," remarked a member of the board of trade, "and he has been specially interested in the study of bacteriology. I am sorry to say it has proved a great affliction to the entire family. Our troubles began about two months ago, when he laid aside a few samples of his breakfast and remarked casually that he intended to put them 'under the glass'—meaning his new \$125 microscope. Next day he told his mother that we'd have to change our milkman and grocer immediately. He said it was next door to a miracle that any of us were alive, and when he gave me the Latin name of the microbes he had discovered I was inclined to agree with him. The idea of absorbing that many syllables at every mouthful was enough to scare anybody, so to be on the safe side we followed his suggestion. A few days afterwards he saw some fish being delivered at the gate, and immediately backed off a sample. In less than two hours he rushed down and threw two fine pompano into the slop barrel. 'You've had a narrow escape, father,' he said, 'when I made a gentle protest, for I am very fond of pompano baked. If you'd eaten that fish,' he said, 'you'd have been a dead man in a week.'

"After that we had no peace. He insisted on making what he called a 'superficial investigation' of all pantry supplies. He said he was looking for only three or four of the most deadly forms of bacteria, and would reserve the moderately dangerous ones for a future campaign. The result was that he condemned nearly everything we had on hand. Then he wanted to sterilize the kitchen utensils, and posted up a set of sanitary rules and regulations for the guidance of the cook. Fortunately the cook cannot read, but the rest of us were being rapidly reduced to starvation, and day before yesterday I headed a revolt and organized a society for the prevention of enmity to microbes. Everybody in the house joined except my son, and I gave him a solemn warning that if I ever caught him molesting any bacilli on the premises I would cut him off with a microscope. Since then we have gorged ourselves with impunity and microbes, and gained twenty-six pounds, grand total."

—The Leopoldina railway shares among Brazilians are coming into demand on their gold traffics and on the company obtaining the full title to the Campos and Carangola railway, whose receipts will now be included in the Leopoldina taking. It will, therefore, be necessary to discriminate in the increases which are coming, which will not necessarily be quite so good as they may appear.—*Daily Mail*, London, March 6.

**ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS**

A few words on the superiority of,

**TROPICAL****DUNLOP TYRES**

"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 'tropical' miles. The front tyre like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with,

**THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,**

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Trade-mark.

**Banks.**

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
Messrs. Granet Broen & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg M. A. von Rothschild Solme, Frankfurt a M.  
England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London and correspondents, Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neulire & Co., Paris.  
Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries.  
Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Thiel-Gutschow,  
Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1899

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Realized do..... " 900,000  
Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Para, Santos, S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandu.

DRAW ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1.ª de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1866 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAW ON:

PARIS AND FRANCE..... Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.  
LONDON..... Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Paris Bank, Limited.  
GERMANY..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches, Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches, Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg, Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL AND OPORTO..... J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents, Banco Commercial de Lisbon, Lisbon

ITALY..... Credito Italiano.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

Leon Housset,

Inspecteur-Général.

**H. KILBURN SCOTT**

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Reports on Mining Properties and Analyses.

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Telegraphic Address:—MINING.

P. O. Box 634.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital, Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund, Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense, Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London and County Banking Co. Ltd., Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd., LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal, LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods. Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA.**

OLD ACCOUNT:

Assets.	Feb. 28.	March 31.
Government bonds belonging to reserve fund.....	8,046,000\$000	6,894,000\$000
Other public funds.....	28,616,787\$545	28,870,725\$465
Shares and debentures of banks and companies.....	55,190,325\$525	54,983,894\$215
Current accounts.....	71,769,914\$541	71,774,102\$191
Bills discounted.....	7,685,198\$602	6,750,501\$730
Bills receivable.....	2,585,010\$660	2,492,933\$860
Real estate.....	9,674,155\$883	9,444,733\$195
Agents' indebtedness.....	353,241\$549	213,698\$403
Bonus loans, principal.....	29,886,404\$610	28,665,365\$120
Do, interest.....	4,509,932\$420	5,047,014\$210
	218,015,971\$315	215,436,968\$579
Lloyd Brazilian a/c	9,062,300\$000	9,062,300\$000
Sundry assets.....	9,530,891\$766	8,420,802\$316
Inscriptions.....	1,631,700\$000	2,092,000\$000
Securities in liquidation	12,694,995\$026	13,044,197\$488
Cash.....	14,622,698\$645	16,068,673\$492
	265,567,736\$762	264,125,141\$575
Collaterals and other securities deposited at the bank	238,140,126\$047	236,965,336\$617
Total.....	503,707,882\$809	501,090,477\$972
Liabilities	Feb. 28.	March 31.
Deposits.....	11,757,893\$934	11,564,496\$560
Certified cheques.....	162,491\$121	162,094\$561
Bank's indebtedness to agents.....	957,943\$221	821,399\$485
Unpaid dividends.....	282,173\$000	273,603\$000
General accounts current.....	305,206\$715	360,061\$682
	13,465,707\$991	13,181,657\$588
Debt to National Treasury.....	13,725,039\$895	13,725,039\$895
Notes of Banco do Brazil to be redeemed.....	1,065,975\$000	1,065,975\$000
Lloyd Brasileiro account.....	9,000,000\$000	9,000,000\$000
	37,256,722\$886	36,972,672\$483
Sundry liabilities.....	8,829,561\$492	9,816,996\$228
Inscriptions.....	84,075,800\$000	82,505,600\$000
Capital, reserve funds and suspended profits	135,405,672\$274	134,829,872\$664
	265,567,736\$762	264,125,141\$575
Collaterals and other securities deposited at the bank	238,140,126\$047	236,965,336\$617
Total.....	503,707,882\$809	501,090,477\$972

In commenting on the foregoing figures we shall merely call attention to two circumstances. One of these is the little progress made last month in the work of winding up the affairs of the bank on old account. The other is the persistence of the bank, in spite of the large amount of cash shown by the balance-sheet, in disposing of the government bonds belonging to its assets, even including those in which the bank's general reserve fund was invested.

The first of these circumstances we have no hesitation in attributing to the extreme difficulty in realising on the greater part of the bank's assets, not only on account of the nature of those assets, but also on account of commercial and financial depression. To account for the second circumstance there are several theories more or less plausible, which, however, we prefer not to state at present, since the facts by which they are supported are not yet sufficiently conclusive.

**NEW ACCOUNT:**

**Exchange business:**

Remittances:	
Feb. 28.....	£ 1,049,996
March 31.....	940,306
Decrease.....	109,690
Drafts:	
Feb. 28.....	£ 1,563,842
March 31.....	1,308,420
Decrease.....	255,422

**Deposit and discount business:**

Deposits:	
With interest:	
March 31.....	9,082,350\$743
Feb. 28.....	8,453,860\$033
Increase.....	629,590\$710
Without interest:	
March 31.....	2,133,626\$384
Feb. 28.....	2,041,612\$684
Increase.....	92,013\$700
Bills discounted:	
Feb. 28.....	7,476,797\$800
March 31.....	6,911,244\$462
Decrease.....	565,553\$338
Loans on guaranteed accounts current:	
March 31.....	1,721,625\$972
Feb. 28.....	1,378,459\$570
Increase.....	343,166\$402

**Agencies**

Sums in hands of agents:	Feb. 28.	March 31.
Pará.....	3,004,555\$200	673,861\$410
Santos.....	1,231,719\$600	1,953,920\$680
Pernambuco.....	313,000\$000	85,202\$000
S. Paulo.....	59,229\$940	28,288\$970
Bahia.....	30,234\$440	721,450\$660
Total.....	4,635,739\$280	3,493,225\$720
Decrease.....	1,142,513\$560	

**Cash balance:**

March 31.....	12,247,670\$823
Feb. 28.....	10,920,914\$958
Increase.....	1,326,755\$875

The foregoing figures show that during the month of March the bank increased its cash balance, which had been reduced in February, and restricted its operations.

**AUSTRIAN ACTIVITY IN BRAZIL.**

It is a well-known fact that there is a large German colony in Brazil which is being developed under the most encouraging auspices of the German government, and which is bent upon producing a commercial and industrial revolution in its adopted country, but what is not generally known is that there is a growing Austrian colony there. This colony, which includes some of the most important merchants in Brazil, has now definitely refused to ally itself with the Germans. Besides this the Association of Austrian Merchants in Brazil has sent a petition to the government in Vienna with a view to gain from their country the same encouragement and support which Germany gives to the Germans in Brazil. This movement is deemed of considerable importance in Vienna in view of the long-standing rivalry between Hamburg and Trieste, for the petition lays particular stress on the failure of the one Austrian port and of Vienna to take advantage of their exceptionally favorable geographical position. The association is convinced that Trieste, owing to its central situation, ought to be able to attract the bulk of the Asiatic and East African trade of Europe. It is believed in Vienna that there is very little likelihood that the Austrian commercial classes will imitate the Germano-Brazilian Union in Berlin and enlighten the public by means of lectures on the economic condition of Brazil and the openings which it offers for trade and colonization. Nor is it thought that a society similar to that in Berlin will be established in the Austrian capital. It is the consensus of opinion in Vienna commercial circles that the Austrian settlers in Brazil will eventually find themselves obliged to throw in the lot with the Germans, and thus help to promote the interests in Brazil of the most dangerous commercial and industrial competitor of Austria. It is also believed that unless a great and unexpected change takes place in Austrian commercial policy the Austrian merchants in Brazil are destined to contribute a valuable element to that independent political organization of the different Teutonic races on Brazilian soil which the powerful and influential colonial party in Germany has in view.—Exchange.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 9th 1901.

WITH the personal and political aspects of the Custodio de Mello case we have nothing to do. That there are personal antagonisms and political ambitions involved no one will dispute, but while we may be permitted the regret that these petty squabbles are allowed to interfere with the proper development of the country, we do not consider them of enough importance to the outside world to merit discussion. But there are other considerations of a more general character which demand comment. When it is possible for a government to arrest an officer on an unknown charge and then refuse to grant his petition for a court of inquiry, it must be considered that we are under a purely dictatorial administration. And still further, when we see the executive releasing this officer from arrest and then offering him important employment in a distant state, we must believe that the government is as unscrupulous as it is arbitrary. The facts of this case are that Admiral Custodio de Mello was arrested and put in close confinement, but without any charge being preferred against him. To avoid interference from the courts and to forestall investigation he was released and ordered to proceed to Amazonas on a government commission. Refusing to proceed to that distant point on the score of ill health, and also on his desire for a court of inquiry, he was re-arrested and a medical examination was ordered. The medical report was that he is suffering from gastric dyspepsia, and that service in any hot and humid climate would be prejudicial to him. The government then, after the lapse of three or four days, released him again and ordered him to Ceará on a government commission. He refused again and for the same reasons. Another arrest followed, and now he is to be submitted to court martial, not for the mysterious offence for which he was first arrested, but for his refusal to obey orders. There can be no justification for such procedure. The officer is entitled to satisfaction for his first arrest. If he is innocent of the offence of which he was suspected, he is legally and morally entitled to a public declaration to that effect. If, however, he is guilty, then he should be held responsible, and the government was wrong in offering him service. Look at it as we may, we can not avoid the conclusion that the government has acted badly all the way through. It was wrong to arrest a man on vague suspicions and then to refuse him a proper clearance. And these subsequent proceedings, designed to avoid investigation and exposure, have served only to make the blunder worse. From such a

government one can not hope for even the slightest measure of justice, nor can the country hope for security and peace.

## THE RIO NEWS.

In discussing the events of the past week the *Jornal do Brazil* of yesterday refers to the recent arbitrary proceedings of the government in the following terms:

These recent acts have been so vexatious, so iniquitous, so illegal that they have offended all good people, and, as for the opinion of our guests, made even to us Brazilians in constitutional guarantees by the generous declaration of art. 72 of the constitution of 24th February, 1891, it is sufficient that his excellency [the President] should take the trouble to read any one of the independent foreign papers, that is to say, one which does not receive a subvention, whose editors are not confidential functionaries, chiefs of bureaux, etc., and there his excellency will find the most formal disapproval of these unexplained and inexplicable outrages.

The two last numbers of *The Rio News*, for example, bring such and so pungent commentaries on the facts to which we allude, that we did not feel disposed even to allude to them, such is the truth of the accusations and so sincere do we find the spirit in which they are spoken.

We are under sincere obligations to the *Jornal do Brazil* for the courteous and complimentary allusion to ourselves which we have here quoted. It may be that our criticisms sometimes sound harsh, but it is very rare that anyone ventures to say that they are untrue. No one, surely, regrets them more than we do, and this regret is intensified when we hear a colleague say, as the *Jornal do Brazil* has just done, that he could not even allude to them because of their truth. We are glad to have our neighbor's testimony on this point, just as we have been when other respectable and prominent journals have borne witness in our favor. Circumstances have sometimes led them to attack us bitterly, just as the *Jornal do Commercio* has done, but this does not invalidate the cooler judgment previously expressed in our favor. As an illustration of this we quote the following from the *Jornal do Commercio* of June 15, 1893:

Buenos Aires has one more newspaper written in English, *The Monday Chronicle*. The English colony there now possesses five newspapers—*The Times of Argentina*, *The Herald*, *The Review*, *The Standard*, and the new paper, and sustains them all.

Here there exists easily only *The Rio News*, thanks to the indomitable energy, the ability and seriousness of its principal editor, Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, who has made it a journal respected here and abroad.

What we here lack in quantity is advantageously compensated by the quality.

We have not made it a practice to repeat all the compliments tendered to us by friendly colleagues, and in this we have perhaps done wrong because it has left the government uninformed of the high esteem in which we are held. We will therefore venture to quote once more from the *Jornal do Commercio* of December 25, 1895, what may be appropriately termed a very friendly Christmas greeting:

In transcribing below the patriotic opinions of *The Rio News*, we would remind our readers that the editor, Mr. A. J. Lamoureux, is a distinguished and cosmopolitan American. Attached in his own country to the ideas of the republican party and coming to ours, he defended here in his excellent periodical the cause of emancipation and during the recent crisis through which our country passed under the dictatorship of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, he had the honor of being persecuted by him like many others who desired to see this country happy in the enjoyment of a regimen of peace, moderation and justice.

Mr. Lamoureux is of the large number of those serious Americans who desire, like the good patriots that they are, the progress of their country by the means which it has employed up to the present, and they reject those rash acts, like that of President Cleveland, which involve the calamity of war.

This journalist of the United States, with his words full of common sense, presents to us a noteworthy contrast to the extravagant diatribe which a deputy day before yesterday sought to blast one of our distinguished colleagues.

There are scores of such appreciative comments in the Brazilian press, which we like to consult when an angry journalist or an offended minister is after us, for they convince us that it is the occasion and some interested motive, rather than sober judgment, which are actuating the assault.

## THE BOTANICAL GARDEN TRAMWAY.

From the last report of the board of directors of the company owning the Botanical Garden tramway we extract the following data:

Paying passengers in 1900.....	16,489,304
Non-paying passengers in 1900:	
Carried for the company.....	584,775
" " government.....	1,005,343

Total.....	18,079,422
Traffic receipts for 1900.....	3,590,448\$230
Sale of electric power.....	72,571\$100
Sundry receipts.....	84,935\$060

Total receipts for 1900.....	3,747,912\$390
Traffic " " 1899.....	3,481,712\$875
" " " 1898.....	3,646,948\$095
Traffic " " 1895.....	2,578,292\$925
Total.....	2,632,208\$510

Electric traction in 1900.....	532,204\$790
Keep of mules " ".....	477,260\$770
Repairs on electric cars " ".....	114,485\$860

" on other cars " ".....	70,586\$710
" on track " ".....	61,530\$760
" at stations " ".....	

" at other buildings " ".....	52,797\$210
" on harness " ".....	16,555\$140

Loss by death of 40 mules " ".....	4,030\$190
Loss on sale of 435 mules " ".....	22,854\$270

Wages of conductors " ".....	199,767\$770
" drivers " ".....	152,974\$250
" supervisors " ".....	104,985\$700

Other operating expenses " ".....	461,273\$840
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Total operating expenses in 1900.....	2,271,337\$260
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Taxes and fines, including annual contribution of 180,000\$ to municipal government in 1900.....	229,000\$250
Interest and discounts in 1900.....	127,123\$780
Other general expenses " ".....	54,845\$160

Total expenses in 1899.....	2,682,306\$750
Operating expenses in 1899.....	2,498,471\$210
Total " ".....	2,860,283\$230

Operating expenses in 1895.....	1,620,365\$900
Total " ".....	1,954,738\$730
Estimated value of charter.....	10,000,000\$000

Cost of track.....	2,891,380\$760
Total length of track.....	62 k. 852 m. 62

Length of lines operated by electricity.....	30 k. 152 m. 26
Cost of electric plant.....	1,895,700\$117

Number of electric cars.....	29
" " in construction.....	6

Other passenger cars.....	122
Sundry vehicles.....	47
Value of rolling stock.....	355,011\$610

Number of mules, Dec. 31, 1899.....	1,065
Value of same.....	213,476\$520
Number of mules bought in 1900.....	60

Cost of same.....	13,800\$000
Number of mules sold in 1900.....	435
Price obtained for same.....	65,000\$000

Number of mules that died in 1900.....	20
Number of mules on Dec. 31, 1900.....	670

Value of same.....	135,392\$060
" real estate.....	1,376,977\$800
Capital of the Company.....	14,000,000\$000

Dividends paid for the year.....	840,000\$000
Amount of old loan.....	1,485,000\$000
" of new loan authorized.....	8,000,000\$000

" of debentures issued on account of same up to Dec. 31, 1900.....	2,772,910\$000
Reserve fund.....	755,058\$150

After paying dividends to the amount, above stated, of 840,000\$ and carrying 12,600\$700 to the reserve fund there remained, including the sum of 4,202\$937 brought forward from 1899, a balance of 117,197\$977, which the board of directors decided to leave in the profit and loss account for the purpose of meeting the loss on the company's deposit in the Banco Rural e Hypothecario. This deposit, when the bank suspended payments, amounted to 549,445\$340.

The new loan bears interest at the rate of 8 1/2% per annum and is issued at 95% of its nominal value.

The shares of the company, whose nominal value is 200\$, are now quoted at about 100\$.

Those who read the *Tribuna* yesterday will smile over the effort made to belittle our comments on recent arbitrary acts of government. The *Tribuna* remembered us only when the *Jornal do Brazil* called attention to our last two issues, and then dealt with us only by ignoring the main discussion and by sneering at our being in accord with the Rio press in opposing the deportation of a caricaturist. We note, however, that the *Tribuna* did not venture to agree with the opinion that the Rio press should also be protected against government bribery—and perhaps for a very good reason!

One of our exchanges, which is fond of criticising the United States, sneers at what it calls an "interesting condemnation," in which a murderer is sentenced to two years imprisonment and then to be hung. At first sight the sentence seems ridiculous, we admit, but when we look into the subject a little deeper we can not fail to be impressed with its wisdom. More than once it has been discovered that

the wrong man had been hung, but it was too late then to make amends. To adopt the practice of inflicting two or three years imprisonment before hanging would give time to look up new evidence and would perhaps occasionally save an innocent man from the gallows. Justice need not be in too great a haste, nor should she be vindictive.

IT WOULD appear from the arguments used by the *Pais*, that because the despotic governments of continental Europe—and we include France as one of them—are accustomed to expel foreigners, therefore Brazil is justified in doing the same. If the *Pais* can find no better justification than this, it would be better to drop the subject altogether and leave the government to enforce its arbitrary will without defence. The governments of continental Europe are the offspring of centuries of despotism in which individual rights have been ignored and trampled upon at the pleasure of the sovereign. Little by little these despotic privileges have been reduced and restricted, but the tradition and sentiment still prevail. France is an eloquent example of this—a republic in name, but a despotism in almost everything else. Such precedents can not be used for a government sincerely desirous of being a republic in reality as well as in name. To invest the executive of a republic with the authority to expel and imprison persons, whether foreigners or not, at pleasure, is to confer despotic authority and to open the way to despotic, irresponsible government. The exercise of such a privilege is opposed to every principle of constitutional, republican government. The right to criticise official acts is a safeguard which no self-governing people should part with; if they value it so little as to put it under the arbitrary control of the executive, then they do not deserve to be called republicans.

EXCHANGE has now reached the figure 12 in its upward course under the manipulations of the minister of finance and the manager of the Banco da Republica. The corresponding fall in the currency price of coffee is already causing complaint, and as soon as it is generally understood that this is due to artificial causes we may expect to hear something not designed to give pleasure to Rua do Sacramento. The troubles arising among the factories also demand attention, for the mill owners have already begun to cut down wages and this is causing strikes and lock-outs. Another 2 pence rise in the rate of exchange and the mill owners will be in serious difficulties, for it is claimed that they will not then be able to compete with the importer. It may please Minister Martinho's vanity to force up exchange, but when he finds ten thousand unemployed mill hands in the streets clamoring for bread, and learns that the planters are all against him, he will probably conclude that vanity is a dangerous mentor sometimes. Then there is the commercial class to hear from, the owners of large stocks of goods on which heavy losses have been incurred by this wretched official interference in the course of exchange. If the minister is wise he will be content to let the exchange rate stand where it is for at least three months and give merchants a chance to adjust themselves to the rise. They have lost enough in one way and another to justify some slight consideration, but it is to be feared they will not get it.

## COFFEE NOTES

—A contributor to the *Jornal do Commercio* from Volta Grande, Minas Geraes, writes to complain of the action of the São Paulo planters in unloading their low grade coffees on the Rio market, which serve to prejudice the better prepared coffees of Minas and Rio. He complains mixing these low grades with the better ones, and also the discrimination made by the Central railway in favor of São Paulo coffees. While the freight on a bag of coffee from São Paulo (Norte station) to Rio de Janeiro (193 kilometres) is only 1\$200, the freight on the same from Porto Novo, Minas Geraes) to Rio (263 kilometres) is 58\$000, and on the Leopoldina line from Santa Luzia to Porto Novo (216 kilometres) is 55\$586, —making a total of 1\$386 on a bag of coffee (4 arrobas) from Santa Luzia to Rio over a distance of 479 kilometres. This certainly compres very unfavorably with the rate charged on São Paulo coffees. As for the character of the low grade São Paulo coffees dumped on the Rio market, he quotes a *commissario* of Rio who stated that several consignments of São Paulo coffee received by him left only 30 kilos of clean coffee per bag of 4 arrobas, the rest removing sticks, stones and other extraneous matter. And even then the coffee was of the worst quality. It would seem from this statement that the Minas planters have a genuine cause for complaint.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A report that an epidemic of beri-beri and tuberculosis had broken out in São João d'El-Rei, Minas Geraes, has been denied.

—A defalcation of some twenty odd counts has been discovered in the state revenue collections at Taubaté, and the official has been called upon to give an explanation.



—The police at Juiz de Fora, being previously advised, had the wife of Capt. Candido Pereira do Valle searched recently and found 11,000 in counterfeit notes concealed in her dress.

—Eight persons have lately been condemned at Porto Alegre. Rio Grande do Sul, for the crime of complicity in the issue of counterfeit money. The terms of imprisonment range from four to eight years.

—During the time when the Rio officials were trying to make us believe that a conspiracy had been discovered, false reports of an impending federalist revolution in Rio Grande do Sul were also circulated.

—At the Tres Corações do Rio Verde cattle sales during March 2,914 head were sold at 98000 the arroba, producing a total of 332,554,000. If these figures are correct the average weight of the animals was only 405 pounds.

—The "conditioned" students of the São Paulo Gymnasium have appealed to the minister of interior through Deputy Bueno de Amlrade, to help them through their troubles. Better do a little hard studying, boys, and work out your own salvation!

—The recent election in the state of Rio de Janeiro resulted in the choice of the official candidates, Dr. Martins Torres as senator and Sr. Rangel Pestana as deputy to the federal congress. The *Pais* is quite right—these elections are hopeless farces.

—The report of the São Paulo *diária economica* (savings bank) for 1900 shows that 14,998 deposits were made during the year amounting to 5,703,991\$700, while 13,011 withdrawals were effected in the same period, amounting to 6,518,720\$165. The decrease in deposits during the year was 751,928\$165.

—The Spanish drama "El Cid", which has created so much trouble in Spain, was reproduced in São Paulo on the 6th, but created no enthusiasm. A few glibbed youths tried to stir up an anti clerical demonstration, but failed. On the second night, however, they succeeded, and the police stopped the representations.

—The São Paulo legislative assembly was formally opened on the 7th inst. The governor reports the receipts of the past year to have been 42,651,255\$000, and that the net balance passing to account of the current year is 16,000,000\$. The public funded debt aggregates 20,000,000\$. On July 14th the assembly will be transformed into a constituent assembly.

—A telegram of the 2nd inst. from Pará states that on the 25th ult. at Alencar the police and judiciary authorities attempted to depose the municipal government. In the fighting which ensued and which is said to have lasted all night, civilians, policemen and federal soldiers seem to have taken part. Six men are reported killed and the house of the district judge said to have been destroyed. A police force and fifty federal soldiers have been sent from Pará to Alencar.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—A light-house was inaugurated last week on Point Castellanos, Ilha Grande.

—The minister of industry has replied to a reclamation of Thomas Scott Brazil, captain of the Argentine ste. "Frederic," for indemnity for £ 527 prejudices suffered by said ship at Paranaguá in May, 1900, through having been repelled from said port on account of the pest. He alleges that the federal government is not responsible for the damages, because the expulsion was by the people of Paranaguá, and not by the federal authorities, and the petitioner should therefore address his reclamation to the state of Paraná.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The government has refused the petition of Admiral Custodio de Mello for a court of inquiry on the case of his first arrest.

—The director of the mint, Dr. Primo Martins, who is a *compadre* of the minister of finance, has gone to Alagoas on a leave of absence.

—It is announced that President Campos Salles and family will return to this city to-day, and will reside for a time at Silvestre. He will not return to the Friburgo palace until about the middle of May.

—Berlin telegrams of the 6th inst. first informed us that the Kaiser is ill and is becoming very unpopular because of his attachment to England and his recent autocratic utterances, and then stated that he would seek to

—The usual complication has arisen over the municipal licenses for cow stables. The agents of the prefect are imposing fines of 20\$ for the lack of such licenses, while the proprietors assert that they applied for their licenses some time ago, and do not know why the dispatch has been delayed. This is a common complaint, for it is almost impossible to get a license through the municipal offices.

—A report has been current that Mr. Otto Petersen intended to resign as a director of the Banco da Republica. The *Jornal do Brazil* of the 7th denies the report and says he has no such intention as long as his health holds good.

—Smith wishes to know why it is that certain persons condemn despotism in Russia, China, Turkey and Morocco and approve of it in Brazil. The communard is too difficult for our limited ingenuity. Ask us another hard question, Mr. Smith.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* celebrated its 51st anniversary on the 1st inst. The *Jornal* resembles *The Rio News* in this one particular, for *The British and American Mail* changed both ownership and title on April 1st, 1879, twenty-two years ago.

—On the 3rd inst. Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio*, left for Europe on another government commission. It has been stated that his purpose this time is to initiate negotiations for the unification of the foreign debt, while another report states that a municipal loan is in view.

—If we are correctly informed, we are now living in this country, practically, under the regime of official lawlessness and terror known as martial law. Arbitrary arrests, it is stated, continue to be made, and persons against whom no charge has been made continue to be held in prison in spite of the efforts made by friends to secure their release.

—A part of the press has been engaged in discussing the government's expulsion of the merchant Barilho from Brazilian territory. It seems to us that the mere supposition that so simple a question requires elucidation is a deplorable symptom of mental anarchy. In our opinion it is only necessary to read the constitution in order to recognize that the action of the government was arbitrary and abusive. *Exeat in constitution, franges gens, licet in constitution.*

—If I am puzzled about the origin of this conspiracy scare, continued Nataly, after reading the particulars of the precautions the government is taking. "We all know that the President is a little skittish, but that subject, but did he dream it, or is it some one working on his fears, or is it a political move, or is it a precaution against the impending rising on account of heavy taxation and distress? Something is to be said in favor of each supposition, but I can't decide between them."

—The *Tribuna*, edited by Dr. Alcindo Guanabara, whose opinions and sentiments are well known, advises the government to expect certain disorders from the country for promoting disorders, spreading alarming reports and fomenting revolution. We know of no foreigners who fall within such a category, and we certainly know of no foreigners who were ever concerned in a plot for the assassination of a president. Sr. Guanabara is the last man who should bring up such a question.

—It will be remembered that the positivists tried to have all the religious holidays ignored when the republic was created. The result now is that government offices are only too anxious to close their doors on such days. Last week the post office was closed at 4 p. m. on Thursday, Friday and Sunday. All the public departments were closed just as in the days of the empire, and there was just as much interest shown in church observances as in the days before the positivists began to trouble us.

—We have received another correction of our item relative to Mr. Frank Carpenter's book on South America. It is published in New York by Western W. Wilson, and is entitled "South America, Social, Industrial and Political." Only 122 of its 618 pages are devoted to Brazil. It would appear that Mr. Carpenter has therefore published two books: one for general circulation and one for school use. Both of our correspondents speak of having seen and read the books, and this precludes all idea of mistake.

—No insoluble problem, no unavoidable peril is threatening the development of Brazil. She is not living, like the countries of Europe, under the pressure of irritating questions and imminent conflicts with her neighbors. Only two apprehensions weigh upon the mind of whoever meditates upon her destinies, should she continue to have bad government and institutions incompatible with her character. These apprehensions are:—separation of the national territory into various states; intervention in her affairs by some foreign power. —Alfonso Celso in the *Commercio de S. Paulo*.

—The *Jornal do Commercio*, under the influence of the day, delivered last Friday a very pungent criticism on police administration in this country. "Whoever knows the history of our police," says the *Jornal*, "should know that the great evil of various administrations has consisted principally in the real pressure which local political influences have succeeded in exercising upon the directors of this important department of the public service." The *Jornal* then goes on to say that our present chief of police will not submit to the exigencies, and is even now resisting influences exerted to change his subordinates to please the political managers of certain districts.

regain his popularity by establishing German colonies in South America and putting himself in opposition to the "Monroe doctrine." It is very doubtful whether the Kaiser has any such idea. An autocratic scheme in that direction would certainly fail, but if the business is left to German merchants and steamship companies the chances are largely in their favor. They are doing some very effective work in these latitudes, and they are not boasting of it either.

—The government has at last been forced to lay the case of Admiral Custodio de Mello before a court of enquiry. Unfortunately, however, it seems still determined to persist in its culpable and absurd evasion of the simple and manifest duty of stating the original cause of the admiral's arrest. It is, moreover, reported to have adopted the odious resolution of restricting his communication with his friends to visits from his family, his lawyer and officers of the navy. By such conduct it certainly fails to its own discredit and contributes to destroy the discipline of the navy. The members of the court of enquiry are Admirals Marques Gattmair, Barão de S. Marcos and Carlos de Noronha.

—Some of our colleagues are complaining of the frequency and audacity of the thefts occurring in this city. But what else can we expect? Life has become so difficult and employment so insecure and rare that the poor man is practically driven to it. So corrupt and inert also has become every branch of government, that repression is quite out of the question. If our colleagues really want to put a stop to this epidemic of crime, they must begin by demanding a better police force and better means for trying prisoners without the delays which now occur. Let us have a new police department and police courts, and let politics be driven out of its administration, and then we may hope for better things.

—There was a very pretty little comedy enacted at the 4th circumscription police station on the morning of the 3rd inst. On the preceding evening two well-known thieves — "Cabeça" and "Praia Grande" — were arrested at the Alencar and brought in and presented to the inspector José de Moraes Migalhões. An inspection showed that "Praia Grande" had 14,500\$00 in his pocket. The inspector had "Praia Grande" locked up and kept "Cabeça" with him in his *sala*. The next morning the two thieves were set at liberty, and the money was returned to "Praia Grande." The two rogues then invited Inspector Migalhões to come to a neighboring saloon with them to celebrate their release, which the inspector promptly accepted. The *delegado* did not like this proceeding on the part of the inspector, so he at once sent for the two thieves and interrogated them as to the object of this celebration and the conversation. He then had the money re-counted, when it was discovered that it had shrunk to 1,150\$. "Praia Grande" then declared that he had burned 20\$ to "Cabeça," but a search of the latter failed to produce it. "Cabeça" tried to show that he had given the money to his mother the night before, but the story was not credited. The fact is that 300\$ disappeared within five minutes when the two thieves and the inspector went out to get a drink.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The building No. 3 Rua da Uruguaiana was completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst. The Manchester had an insurance on the property and is therefore in for another loss.

—It is announced that the minister of finance has decided to adopt the "Bliss" gelatine stamps for the consumption taxes, and has ordered 300,000 green ones for national products and 300,000 red ones for foreign products. How long will such an order last?

—When the government has occasion to change the administration of a public department in the interests of economy and honesty, we would naturally expect the new administration to be an improvement on the old. But what are we to think when the minister selects a *compadre* who has long since made a conspicuous failure in the management of a private company, who has been accused of irregular practices in his accounts, whose temperance is widely rumored to be the business of managing men, and whose private life is full of scandal? Can we expect any improvement from such an appointment?

—A strike was on at the mills of the Companhia Manufacturea Fluminense at the beginning of last week. The operatives waited four days for the directors to act on their reclamations, and on Wednesday they were advised that the latter had resolved to allow the men an advance in wages. They also decided to temporarily close the factory. This led to disturbances on Wednesday and Thursday, and some arrests resulted. On Friday the managing director met the operatives' committee and explained that high exchange and bad times made it impossible to increase wages. The workmen were to have decided yesterday whether to return to work, or not.

—There seems to be considerable trouble in the postoffice here, the accountant having made charges against the director and vice-director on questions of administration. Another report states that the director-general of the postoffice will resign. We gather these reports from telegrams to the São Paulo press.

—Reports have been current for some time about the purchase of the Melhoramentos do Brazil concession for port improvements at this capital, now belonging to the Banco da Republica through the failure of the company, by the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Docks Company. The price is said to be £500,000. As the latter concern has been unable to show much capital for the prosecution of its own undertaking, the negotiation is one which excites much curiosity. There are some really good features in the Melhoramentos project, which covers shore-line improvements, quays, etc., and the city would benefit by their execution, but we can not say as much of the other scheme.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The gold cheques issued by the banks of this city last month for the payment of import duties aggregated 1,039,666\$88.

—The Santos *recebedoria* (state taxes, principally export duties on coffee) yielded the sum of 1,655,937\$50 during the month of March.

—It is stated that Judge Golofredo Cunha has given an unfavorable decision on an application made by Dr. João Alves Meira for the judicial liquidation of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario.

—We can understand the finance minister's anxiety to make a good impression in Europe, but we can not understand the circulation of falsehoods which time can not fail to expose. Even there very few well-informed men will credit the absurd report that 344,000 contos of paper money had been burned last year.

—It is stated that the minister of finance is making another gold remittance to London this week. The amount is stated to be £400,000, which, according to the *Pais*, raises the government's deposit in London to £2,000,000, while the *Jornal do Brazil* says it will be £2,100,000.

—The following extraordinary telegram appeared in the London papers of March 12th:—*Rio de Janeiro, March 11.*—The financial statement for the year 1900 shows a surplus of 26,752 contos in paper and 45,000,000 francs in gold, or a total of about 70,000,000 francs. During the year 344,000 contos of paper were burned and 35,000,000 sent to London on deposit. —*Reuter*.

—It is interesting to note that schemes for "scaling," unifying, consolidating, and converting the public debt always arise when a country is in difficulties. And, it is needless to add, these schemes are inevitably prejudicial to the bondholders, who are compelled to give up a part of the interest on the money they have advanced. In good time all interest payments are suspended, and the principal itself is repudiated.

—Much discontent has been caused by the resolution voted by the municipal council, authorizing the prefect of the federal district to impose and turn a new tax, to be called the sanitary tax, whose product is intended for paying the cost of street-cleaning and of removing garbage from houses. The *Gazeta da Tarde* says that the tax is unconstitutional and other journals have also attacked it. Moreover the present revenue of the municipal government is already amply sufficient if it were properly expended. It is consequently to be hoped that the prefect will veto the resolution. Every new burden laid upon the people will contribute to aggravate the present deplorable financial situation.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of March have been made public.

	1901	1900
Rio de Janeiro	4,480,624\$91	4,342,289\$966
Santos	2,523,991\$937	1,570,192\$746
Araçajó	42,837\$200	not stated
Victoria	36,316\$243	28,140\$090
Penedo	10,786\$240	23,288\$575
Natal	5,330\$481	16,331\$683
Pernambuco	1,299,141\$096	1,859,470\$816
Blum	1,096,906\$587	1,236,557\$007
Santa Catharina	102,271\$207	102,268\$611
Naranhão	294,181\$045	447,862\$515
Juraguá	96,038\$305	120,432\$556
Ceará	80,345\$318	72,393\$564
Parahyba	72,098\$487	57,038\$646
Uruguaiana	47,134\$305	not stated
Porto Alegre	283,997\$146	



## BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th MARCH 1900.

## Assets:

Shareholders' unpaid capital.....	5,000,000
Cash, in current funds.....	5,655,535 3/4
Branches and agencies.....	11,000 000
Bills discounted.....	1,992,295 532
Bills receivable.....	870,634 057
Guaranteed accounts current.....	2,895,487 500
Securities deposited.....	7,331,949 795
Securities pledged.....	5,495,905 092
Sundry accounts.....	3,240,125 357

## Liabilities:

Capital.....	10,000,000
Accounts current, with and without interest.....	951,013 700
Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	512,273 137
Branches and agencies.....	8,045,359 542
Bills payable.....	15,792 810
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	9,960,936 215
Sundry accounts.....	2,564,871 023

E. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April, 1901.

For the Banque Française du Brésil,  
L. Homier, Inspector General.  
V. Marot, Accountant.

## THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £ 20 £ 1,000,000  
do paid up 800,000  
Reserve Fund..... 340,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30th MARCH, 1901.

## Assets:

Capital, uncalled.....	4,444,444 1/2
Bills discounted.....	1,545,487 719
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	1,512,075 510
Bills receivable.....	3,435,701 510
Head office and branches.....	6,141,007 510
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.....	8,718,285 330
Sundry accounts.....	1,601,000 000
Cash.....	4,529,454 000

## Liabilities:

Capital.....	8,888,888 2/5
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	2,112,413 410
do in account current, with notice do fixed maturity and by bills.....	1,451,511 950
Head office and branches.....	2,459,571 110
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	4,585,152 510
Bills discounted.....	2,727,701 510
Bills payable.....	1,408,205 000
Sundry accounts.....	3,829,000 000

E. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th April, 1901.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,  
J. W. Appleby, Actg. Manager.  
Harold Rivers, Actg. Accountant.

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1822

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Ident realized..... 955,000  
Reserve fund..... 1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH, 30th MARCH 1901.

## Assets:

Bills discounted.....	270,291 800
Bills receivable.....	8,054,269 740
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	4,338,426 480
Head office, agencies and branches.....	10,300,241 600
Sundry accounts.....	5,435,312 770
Securities for loans, guaranteed a/c etc.....	6,062,411 840
Values deposited.....	22,119,130 330
Cash.....	13,180,711 430

## Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest.....	6,108,618 730
Sundry accounts.....	2,600,371 500
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	8,306,271 060
Bills payable.....	28,751,248 470
Head office, agencies and branches.....	12,701,256 180

E. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 8th April, 1901.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,  
W. J. Cunningham, Actg. Manager.  
A. Godfrey, Actg. Accountant.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
do paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve Fund..... 500,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30th MARCH, 1901.

## Assets:

Capital, uncalled.....	6,166,666 2/3
Bills discounted.....	707,734 030
Bills receivable.....	6,112,912 790
Loans, current accounts, etc.....	1,135,612 280
Head office and branches.....	1,174,750 180
Loans current accounts, etc.....	2,136,500 000
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	1,418,657 570
Sundry accounts.....	17,713,259 070
Cash.....	52,516,419 590

## Liabilities:

Capital subscribed.....	13,333,333 1/3
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	15,820,051 920
do in account current, with interest do fixed maturity.....	1,010,040 140
Head office and branches.....	3,412,937 140
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	2,015,000 000
Sundry accounts.....	2,172,424 610
Bills payable.....	115,157 510

E. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd April, 1901.

For the London and Brazilian Bank Limited,  
F. Broad, Manager.  
L. W. Turner, Actg. Accountant.

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 30th, 1901.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,595,300	451,401,000	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000	800 200
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1885.....	1,000	750 000
119,600	119,600	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	800 000
11,225,100	8,10,400	Inscriptions 3%.....	1,000	650 000
30,000,000	7,127,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....	1,000	1,400 000
31,885,000	20,540,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000	500 000
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000	500 000
13,193,000	13,193,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000	500 000
5,000,000	4,500,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000	500 000
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000	500 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000	500 000
35,000,000	30,595,000	do do 1899, 4 1/2%.....	1,000	500 000
1,900,000	504,400	do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000	170 000
400,000	400,000	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000	170 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
22,000,000	100,000	93,977	200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200	4,000,000	8,000, July 1900	50 500
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	do do do do.....	200	3,000,000	4,000, Jan. 1901	90 000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	do do do do.....	200	3,000,000	4,000, Jan. 1901	90 000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Credito Mobil.....	200	334,445,000	24,000, July 1896	6 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	302,077	12 1/2, Jan. 1892	2 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depósitos e Descontos.....	200	600,000	July 1900	10 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	50	Funcionario Publicos.....	50	75,116	3,000, Jan. 1901	20 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	241,220	45,000, July 1899	50 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	15,047	3,000, Jan. 1901	50 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	1,000	10,000, July 1900	100 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,000,270	5,000, ditto 1900	57 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Rio e Matta Grossa.....	200	420,200	3,000, Jan. 1901	15 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	do do do do.....	200	17,000	18,000, Jan. 1901	50 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,007,971	5,000, July 1900	50 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	do do do do.....	200	1,000,000	45,000, ditto 1900	17 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	12,500	Jan. 1901	10 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	301,305	10 1/2, ditto 1901	10 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,200,294	10 1/2, ditto 1901	10 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Necaill de Santos.....	200	800,000	8,000, ditto 1900	50 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	União de S. Carlos.....	200	490,100	25,000, Jan. 1901	50 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do do do do.....	200	10,000	ditto 1901	50 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
£ 3,500,000	550,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina.....	£ 10	51,054	3 Aug 1900	80 500
5,000,000	500,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100	51,054	2 000 Aug 1900	22 000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Machado e Campos.....	100	72,000	1900	100 000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Mazambinho.....	100	72,000	1900	100 000
65,000,000	310,000	206,475	do	do 2nd series.....	100	2,001,475	1900	2 000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Oeste de Minas.....	100	100	1900	100 000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	do do do do.....	100	100	1900	100 000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	100	1900	100 000
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	União Sorocabana-Itauna.....	100	1,450,000	6 1/2 June 91	5 500
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	200	50,435	6,500, Feb. 96	2 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Sapucaia.....	200	100	1900	9 000
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	100	1900	100 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,500,000	25,000	all	100	Carioca.....	100	172,952	1500, July 91	25 000
5,000,000	50,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos.....	100	172,952	1500, July 91	25 000
5,000,000	50,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	172,952	1500, July 91	25 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	755,048	3 000, Feb. 1901	100 000
12,000,000	60,000	55,300	200	S. Christovão.....	200	1,000,000	1,000, Feb. 1901	100 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	100	Villa Label.....	100	35,583	4 000, Sept. 1900	100 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
400,000	2,000	all	200	Empresa Rio de Janeiro.....	200	3,447	5,000, Aug. 1900	1 1/2 000
34,000,000	170,000	all	100	Empresa de S. e Navegação.....	100	174,379	5,000, Aug. 1900	1 1/2 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	100	Empresa Viação do Brazil.....	100	350,000	5,000, Aug. 1900	1 1/2 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Esperança Maritima.....	200	350,000	5,000, Aug. 1900	1 1/2 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	350,000	5,000, Aug. 1900	1 1/2 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	350,000	5,000, Aug. 1900	1 1/2 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	350,000	5,000, Aug. 1900	1 1/2 000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Alfama . . . . .	200	1,350,012	10,000—Jan. 1901	— 16 250
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	America Fabril . . . . .	200	410,410	7 000—Aug. 96	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Batistog (Batistog) . . . . .	200	40,748	1 000—Feb. 1901	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial . . . . .	200	150,000	10 000—Aug. 1900	— 120 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Carioca . . . . .	200	174,379	5 000—Jan. 1901	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Companhia Industrial . . . . .	200	200,000	10 000—ditto 1901	— 140 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Corcovado . . . . .	200	52,037	1900	— 150 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	D. Isabel . . . . .	200	200,000	50 000—Jan. 1900	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Fabril Parahyba . . . . .	200	100,000	12 000—July 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira . . . . .	200	92,713	12 000—Feb. 1901	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Magazine . . . . .	200	34,742	10 000—July 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense . . . . .	200	170,252	10 000—Jan. 1901	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Petroliana . . . . .	200	74,750	10 000—Jan. 1901	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial . . . . .	200	75,516	12 000—Jan. 1901	— 150 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Kink Woolens . . . . .	200	37,345	7 000—Jan. 1901	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	S. Felix . . . . .	200	37,345	7 000—Jan. 1901	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Santa Luzia . . . . .	200	37,345	7 000—Jan. 1901	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	S. João . . . . .	200	37,345	7 000—Jan. 1901	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara . . . . .	200	37,345	7 000—Jan. 1901	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	União Fabril . . . . .	200	1,278,778	25,000—Aug. 1900	— 50 000

**Rum.**—Receipts continue regular. Prices are declining as shown in the following table:

Pernambuco and Macéio.....	110,000—115,000
Bahia and Aracaju.....	90,000—95,000
Campos.....	90,000—95,000
Angra and Paraty.....	115,000—125,000
Paratyha.....	105,000—110,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.....	120,000—145,000
ditto 40 deg.....	160,000—165,000

## SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

#### APRIL 7.

OPORTO.—Port. sc. *Minho*; 304 tons; Veloso; 57 ds; sundries to Macedo Jr. & Co.

SAVANNAH.—Br. sc. *Lowmire*; 568 tons; Warner; 48 ds; resin to order.

### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

#### APRIL 4.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Baltimore*; 670 tons; Laplanche; coffee.

### FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK.—35 cents and 5 % prime per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS.—35 cents and 5 % prime per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP.  
BREMER.  
ROTTERDAM.  
HAMBURG.  
LIVERPOOL.  
—35 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDAUX.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE.—30 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE.—45 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

PIUMI.—30 shillings and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

CAPE TOWN.—30 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

P. ELIZABETH.  
PORT NATHAN.  
PART LONDON.  
DELAGO BAY.  
MOSS BAY.  
—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % prime per ton.

MONTEVIDEO.—3,000 per bag of 75 kilos, and 6,000 per barrel of 75 kilos.

R. AIRES.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

ANTWERP.—Germ. str. *Heidelberg*; 2,100 bags of coffee.

BORDEAUX.—Fr. str. *Concordia*; 125 do do

BUENOS AIRES.—Br. str. *Clyde*; 375 do do

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Il. str. *Panthea*; 500 do do

GENOA.—Il. str. *Piemonte*; 500 do do

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Fernando*; 2,420 do do

HAVRE.—Fr. str. *Concordia*; 125 do do

SOUTHAMPTON.—Br. str. *Clyde*; 2,550 do do

MARSEILLES.—Fr. str. *Esperanza*; 502 do do

MONTEVIDEO.—Br. str. *Clyde*; 310 do do

NEW YORK.—Br. str. *Buffon*; 28,500 do do

SAMSON.—Il. str. *Piemonte*; 125 do do

RIVER PLATE.—Fr. str. *Chili*; 272 do do

### Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

<i>Bristol</i> .....	Pennacola	—
<i>Eagle Wing</i> .....	Philadelphia	—
<i>Good News</i> .....	Baltimore	—
<i>Josephine</i> .....	Baltimore	—
<i>Loverina</i> .....	Savannah	—
<i>Maria Blumpe</i> .....	Cardiff	—
<i>Monrovia</i> .....	Liverpool	18 Dec.
<i>Prince Regent</i> .....	Glasgow	—
<i>Rivadavia</i> .....	Midleborough	—
<i>White Wings</i> .....	Baltimore	—

### BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1901

#### Assets

Applies in guarantee of Reserve Fund (Guarantee to the Treasury for the Loan of £ 900,440-10-10).....

6,891,000-0-0

#### Bank Securities:

Federal, State and municipal applies, free and unencumbered.....

22,555,072-0-0

Federal and municipal applies, given as security to the Treasury for the above loans.....

5,315,052-0-5

Shares and debentures of banks and companies, free and unencumbered in Europe.....

45,360-5-11

Shares and debentures of banks and companies, free and unencumbered in Brazil.....

36,302,678-8-8

Shares and debentures of companies given as security to the Treasury.....

22,595,382-1-0

Less:— Old bonificação (rebate) in this account.

Bills discounted: Not matured, with 2 endorser.....

2,410,501-5-10

Not matured, with 1 endorser.....

1,539,200-0-0

Bills matured, of the Treasury of the State of Bahia.....

800,000-0-00

Bills deposited: Matured.....

127,375-2-10

Not matured.....

2,000,000-0-00

Bills receivable: For own account.....

2,448,208-8-00

For outside acc. bill.....

447,077-2-00

Securities in Liquidation: Value of the securities.....

17,019-5-10

Less: Credits to sundry others.....

15,224,513-0-12

### Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Apr. 1	Troja	Hamburg 32 ds.	V. Wille & Co.
	Windsor	Cardiff 27 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
	Sapphire	do 30 ds.	B. Rodrigues & Co.
	Dunhill	River Plate 4 ds.	C. J. Clardy
	Castanos	Cardiff 35 ds.	Central Ry.
	Depford	Newport 27 ds.	M. Maritimes
	Mozart	Southern 16 ds.	C. J. Clardy
	Clyde	Manchester 3 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
	Pernambuco	Santos 18 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
	Capri	do 10 ds.	do
	Washington	Genoa 21 ds.	F. & De Vincenzi
	Horace	River Plate 4 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
	Wierforce	Newport 27 ds.	M. Maritimes
	Antisana	Liverpool 25 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.

### Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Apr. 2	Herschel	Santos	In transit.
	Dunhill	Southern	Sundries.
	Patagonia	Santos	In transit.
	Neufon	New York	Sundries.
	Clyde	River Plate	do
	Aysgarth	Santos	In transit.
	do	do	do
	Washington	Genoa	Sundries.
	Horace	Antwerp	In transit.
	Pernambuco	Hamburg	Sundries.
	Capri	New York	do
	Vala	Maceio	Ballast.

\*Calling at intermediate ports.

### Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 6th, 1901.

NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	CONSIGNED TO
<i>America</i> .....	do	do	do
bk. J. H. Ungersoll	531	Mar. 19 New York.	Franzoni Co.
bk. Glad Phillips	603	25 Baltimore.	D. Bisset.
<i>Argentine</i> .....	do	do	do
bk. Moscoso & Twer	599	Sept. 30 Rosario	To order.
<i>British</i> .....	do	do	do
sc. Glenros	487	Feb. 14 Rosario.	To order.
bk. Lancashire	1142	Mar. 17 New York.	To order.
bk. Belvedere	781	30 Rosario.	To order.
sc. Louisa	568	Apr. 7 Savannah.	To order.
<i>French</i> .....	do	do	do
bk. Gers	1905	Mar. 19 New-Castle	To order.
<i>Norwegian</i> .....	do	do	do
39. Prince Louis	1125	Mar. 28 Liverpool.	Gaz Co.
bk. J. P. J. J.	1078	30 Cardiff.	Urrez Coal Co.
bk. Dore	798	31 Cardiff.	To order.
<i>Portuguese</i> .....	do	do	do
sc. Minho	304	Apr. 7 Oporto.	Macedo Jr.

### BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH MARCH, 1901.

#### Assets:

General account.....	4,893,057-8-40
Head office, branches and agencies.....	12,478,313-7-79
Bills receivable.....	5,696,000-0-79
do discounted.....	8,346,552-0-00
do pledged.....	2,530,049-5-00
Securities pledged.....	5,584,048-0-00
do deposited.....	13,274,085-0-00
Cash, in current funds.....	10,489,885-5-59
	61,831,858-8-25

#### Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = 1000).....	10,000,000-0-00
Deposits in account current:	
With interest.....	7,911,661-1-785
Without interest.....	4,081,210-8-82
Head office, branches and correspondents.....	5,536,003-8-70
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	7,910,770-0-00
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	21,957,079-9-20
Sundry accounts.....	1,584,000-1-53
	61,831,858-8-25
R. & O. H.	
Directors: Theil—Gutz. 800.	

### Accounts current, guaranteed:

Debtors, with guarantee (not closed).....	41,890,232-6-68
Debtors, under judicial process.....	23,588,993-5-65
Debtors, in accord with Bank.....	3,243,338-4-45
Debtors, in liquidation.....	51,442,741-8-19
	120,135,445-8-57

Less:— Old bonificação in this account.....

48,361,346-5-56

General Accounts Current: Debtors without guarantee.....

4,665,742-3-79

Accounts Current: Debtors, without guarantee.....

1,733,701-8-20

A. Lue de Carvalho:

Buyer at auction of the Cia. Lloyd Brasileiro.....

9,062,400-8-00

Accounts Current for Act in Liquidation: Debtors from liquidations of bonds loans.....

147,858-8-30

Loans to industries:

Capital.....

28,965,365-8-10

Interest.....

5,047,014-8-210

Agricultural Loans in Northern States:

Balance of this a/c.....

272,064-8-67

Agencies: Debit balance.....

213,699-8-403

Real Estate:

Plantations.....

5,448,800-8-773

Land and buildings.....

1,915,418-7-15

Kilnways.....

122,002-6-61

Factories.....

1,650,995-6-81

S. Pedro theatre.....

1,185,338-6-60

Advances to Julio de Salles.....

279,000-0-00

Less: Old bonificação in this a/c.....

1,711,020-2-5

Bank Edifices: Nos. 9 and 11 Rua da Alfândega.....

9,444,733-8-195

Bank Furniture.....

100,000-0-00

Values deposited:

As commercial security.....

213,678,048-0-65

Belonging to sundry parties.....

23,286,388-8-52

Repossession (reembolso):

SHARES REDEMPTION (for redemption of capital) fraction of 30.....

236,065,365-8-67

Redemption of 3 % inscriptions during March.....

400-0-00

Cash: in money.....

2,092,020-0-00

16,065,673-8-49

501,090,477-8-92

### LIABILITIES

Capital.....

100,000,000-0-00

Reserve Fund: Special a/c.....

10,955,808-8-55

Profits in Suspense: Balance from half yearly profits in profit and loss a/c.....

11,885,621-8-61

Profits in Suspense: Special a/c resulting from record of 1900.....

6,477,997-8-23

Exchange Operations: para prejuizo (for losses).....

2,055,004-8-34

Profits and Losses: Profits this half year.....

2,049,635-8-95

Liquidations.....

2,379,145-8-60

Valuations of industrial properties (profits).....

60,680-8-10

Fiscalizing loans to industries (profits).....

131,108-8-107

NOTE REMISSION EX-BANCO DO BRAZIL: TO PAY.....

1,065,975-8-00

Deposit: for redemption of hypothecary notes of ex-Banco do Brazil.....

2,000-0-00

Deposits:

by bills bearing interest.....

2,302,331-8-143

In account current with fixed maturity.....

1,118,378-8-47

In open account current, with interest.....

2,695,860-8-42

In open account current, without interest; privileged and judicial deposits.....

5,366,918-8-68

Chèques: viséd at 60 days.....

8,053,789-8-110

Companhia Liquid Brasileira, in judicial liquidation, product of sale at auction.....

162,094-8-61



# STOCKS AND SHARES

## Sales of Stocks and Shares.

APRIL 1.	
2 Apolices, 5%	764000
68 do	765
1 do	200
139 do	715
7 do	715
16 do	715
100 do	715
24 do	715
25 do	715
3 do	661
150 do	661
10 do	670
Emprestimo Municipal	120
del. Emprea Vinho	10
Banks.	
20 Commercial	80500
14 Republica	50
Cotton Mills.	
25 Petropolitana	115500
Railways.	
2000 V. F. Sapucahy	105000
300 do do	10 250
Treasuries.	
30 S. Christoval	1005000
Miscellaneous.	
800 Melhoramentos no Brazil	115500
475 do do	11 750
450 do do	12
APR 2.	
14 Apolices, 5%	765000
43 do	770
14 do	770
5 do	225
106 do	705
50 do	705
48 do	705
2 do	875
36 do	875
1 Inscription 3%	665
27 do	665
100 del. Emprea Vinho	9 500
100 do do	9 750
Banks.	
400 Commercial	80500
50 Republica	57
Railways.	
500 V. F. Sapucahy	105000
Miscellaneous.	
750 Melhoramentos no Brazil	115500
250 do do	12
100 do do	11 250
300 do do	12 500
APR 3.	
20 Apolices, 5%	775000
20 do	775
48 do	775
2 do	795
7 do	740
10 do	740
8 do	795
87 do	795
10 do	885
7 do	885
40 Incriptions 3%	665
2 do	665
55 Emprestimo Municipal	120
11 del. F. C. Jardim Botânico	60
100 do Emprea Vinho	10
100 do do	9 750

Banks.	
50 Commercial	1005000
75 Republica	58
100 do	57
Cotton Mills.	
24 Brazil Industrial	1405000
Railways.	
200 V. F. Sapucahy	105000
Miscellaneous.	
750 Melhoramentos no Brazil	115500
100 do do	9 750
APR 4.	
17 Apolices, 5%	775000
1 do	770
1 do	770
3 do	770
7 do	770
4 do	885
251 Incriptions 3%	665
42 do	665
5 do	661
32 do	661
300 do	665
152 Jardim Botânico	59
Banks.	
150 Republica	63500
330 do do	62 500
220 Rural e Hypotecario	62
Cotton Mills.	
50 Progresso Industrial	1602000
Railways.	
200 V. F. Sapucahy	115000
200 do do	10 500
Miscellaneous.	
600 Melhoramentos no Brazil	115000
300 do do	11 500
1000 do do	15
300 Melhoramentos de S. Paulo	7 500
SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO	
Stocks	Value
Banco Commercial e Industrial	330 000
Consorcio e Agricola	310 000
Credito Real da Carteira H.	50 000
Lavradores	100 000
Mercantil de Santos	100 000
S. Paulo	120 000
Ribeirão Preto	104 000
União de S. Carlos (all paid)	110 000
do do (40% paid)	110 000
União de S. Paulo (all paid)	45 000
Santos	99 000
União e Laticios	—
Anatelica	230 000
Argos Fertilisante	10 000
Fabril Fertilisante	6 000
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro	—
Gaz de S. Paulo	—
Italo Paulista	25 000
Lapton	95 000
Mechanica	150 000
Melhoramentos de Brotas	50 000
Algodão (all paid)	200 000
idem (at 30 days)	200 000
Panista	210 000
idem (at 30 days)	200 000
Progreddio	35 000
Stapakoff	—
Telephonica	—
União Sportiva	15 000
Viagem Paulista	3 000

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## NEXT DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
Apr. 12	Heidelberg	Bahia, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
" 20	Trier	Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.
May 10	Stolberg	Bahia, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.

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Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	2nd-cl.
Rio-Antwerp, Bremen.....	400 Marks	£ 9.-
"-Lisbon.....	330	Rs. 140/500

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STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contract with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
Apr. 13	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 17	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 23	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
May 1	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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"Baffin".....	1st June

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HAMBURG:—ALTERWALL, 76.  
MANNHEIM:—D 4, NO. 2  
BASEL:—GREIFENGASSE, 2, Z 17.  
ZURICH:—FRAUMUNSTERSTRASSE, 13  
VIENNA:—HOHNSTAUFGASSE, 4.  
PRAGUE:—NEKAZANKAGASSE, 15.  
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## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 17th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.As an advertising medium *The Rio News* occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the United States. Its subscribers are principally business men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments. No other periodical, even with much larger circulation, can offer better inducements to advertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

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